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ПОЛТАВСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА
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capturing the nuances of spoken language within written form. As an example we can give an expressions like "quod I" (I said), where the verb ("quod") goes before the subject ("I").

Negation in Middle English differed from its modern version, employing the particle "ne" before the verb and "nat" after the verb. For example, "I ne wol, I wol nat" (I don't wish (to)); "he ne wot, he wot nat" (he didn't know). This construction, alongside the emergence of contracted forms like "nis" (ne + is), fostered the prevalence of double negatives – a feature once commonplace in Middle English but now rare in modern English.

Forming questions in Middle English relied heavily on subject and verb inversion, with the subject often used after the main verb. This inversion distinguished questions from declarative statements, signaling the quest for clarification or response. For example, "eteth he" (does he eat?) illustrates this inverted word order.

To conclude, the study of word order in Middle English demonstrates peculiarities of the evolution of language and communication. By studying specific features of word order in Middle English, we deepen our understanding of the ongoing evolution of language.

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WORD PLAY AS A LEADING STYLYSTIC DEVICE IN “ALICE IN WONDERLAND” BY L. CARROLL

Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) is an English writer known for his children's books, including ‘Alice in Wonderland’, ‘Alice in the Mirror World’, and ‘The Hunt for Snark’. His works feature non-trivial fantasy plots, brilliant humour, sophisticated irony and generous use of creative stylistic devices, which involves the reader into reconstructing the plot here and now.

L. Carroll belongs to the cohort of Victorian time epoch in the history of British literature.

The distinguishing features of his author's style are the following: 1) a non-linear narrative structure, similar to a dream or a mirage with an unexpected plot twist that keeps the reader under constant pressure; 2) bright and memorable characters with unique traits, easily transformable into peculiar symbols that go far beyond the boundaries of a single work; 3) intellectuality and mathematization manifested in the use of various logical puzzles and riddles, essential to the plot unfolding; 4) satire of the social order of England at that time, guised by the fantastic images, actively ridicules and condemns red tape phenomena, outdated etiquette, and the flaws of the education system; 5) construction of an imaginary world; 6) absurdity and surrealism of the plot; 7) active use of the word play.

Word play comes in different forms and function of diverse language and speech levels in one of the most known works by the author, 'Alice in Wonderland'. It includes such varieties as lexical nonsense, allusion, pun, small-form poetry aimed at the generation of a humorous effect.

Lexical nonsense involves the creation of so-called portmanteau words [1, p. 37]. They are created by the combination of two or more words and result into coining a new one that retains the elements of the original words' meanings. These new creations often represent the overlapping of the original words, the blend that captures the essence of both words in a concise and often humorous manner. For example, *chortle* (a combination of *chuckle* and *snort*) is used in 'Alice in Wonderland' to describe a strange sound-mimicking reaction to a certain situation. *Frabjous* (a combination of the words *fabulous* and *joyous*) is used to describe the appreciation of something wonderful; *slithy* means "slim and lithe"; *mimsy* is "miserable and flimsy"; *frumious* is a combination of "furious" and "fuming" [2, p. 120].

An allusion is a stylistic device, where a writer refers to a person, place, event, or literary work, either directly or indirectly. This reference relies on the reader or listener's prior knowledge and adds depth, complexity, or layers of meaning to the text, evokes emotions or associations, provides cultural or historical context. In 'Alice in Wonderland', allusion mainly comes in the author's experiments with phraseology. Through the active use of literalization and transformation, well-known phraseological units and proverbs acquire a playful effect and add a comic touch to the plot twist [2, p. 121]. For example, in the conversation between the King, the Cheshire Cat and Alice, the phrase "A cat may look at a king" is used. Its original meaning "it is not forbidden to look at anyone", however, Alice uses the words "cat" and "king" literally, in their basic meaning, creating multi-layer message. Other examples are: "He's murdering the time! Off with his head!" (this pun is based on the phraseological turn of a phrase *to murder the time* and Shakespeare's allusion *Off with his head!*) [2, p. 121]. The Mad Hatter says, "I keep them to sell. I've none of my own. I'm a hatter", referring to the proverb "The shoemaker's one son always goes barefoot"; a phrase "Don't have

seven hours, as you're in the tail" combines two idioms: "*don't have seven hours*" (meaning *don't be indifferent*) and "*in the tail*" (*in line*); the expression "*Most people have hats on their heads there*" is an allusion to the idiom "*have heads on their shoulders*," meaning to be sensible and cautious [2, p. 122].

A pun is a type of a word play based on the combination of similar-sounding words, which generates an ambiguity or comic effect. L. Carroll widely uses this technique creating characters' names: *Tortoise* (*We called him Tortoise because he taught us*) [2, p. 119]; *Rocking-horse-fly* is a character formed by a combination of the name of a children's toy, popular at the time of Carroll, '*rocking-horse*', and an insect '*horsefly*', known for its painful bites; *Bread-and-butter-fly* – insect whose body consists of crust, wings are pieces of bread with butter (bread and butter) [2, p. 121].

Finally, one of the brightest examples of word play in the novel is the poem "Jabberwocky," recited by the character of Humpty Dumpty. It is filled with invented words and nonsensical phrases.

In "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," word play serves as a source of amusement and as a tool for exploring the limits of language and meaning, bending and twisting them in incredible and unexpected ways.

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ЗАКОНОДАВЧА БАЗА ДЛЯ ВИВЧЕННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ У ВІЙСЬКОВИХ КОЛЕДЖАХ УКРАЇНИ

Формування мовних компетентностей у майбутніх військовослужбовців та держслужбовців нині відіграє значну роль у зв'язку з воєнним станом та військовою агресією російської федерації проти України, адже здійснення ефективної комунікації з міжнародними партнерами та іншими державами вимагає високого рівня володіння англійською мовою. Досягнення високого рівня володіння мови